"The Albemarle's prow penetrated the Southfield's bow, and she began sinking. C. W. Flusser jumped forward to the pivot gun, londed with shell, pointed, and fired the sound, and landed near the mouth of the at the ram. The shell exploded against her creek; there left the boats in charge of four iron side, a piece recoiled and struck the men. Taking the others with me, we formed brave young commander, killing him in- in single file and quietly marched through a stantly. Several men were wounded by thick woodland for about three miles. pieces of the same shell. The current swung the bow of the Miami down stream, the howser that held her stern to the Southfield was cut, and she came down the river under full head of steam. The army, having lost the co-operation of the navy, and cut off for their quarters we found the fires burning, from supplies, surrendered to the enemy April 29, 1864.

Albemarle came out and

ENGAGED THE WOODEN VESSELS, Il in number. After nearly five hours engagement, the Albemarie received several broadslites from different vessels without apparently locarring any injury.

The commanders of the double-enders had received orders, if an opportunity was offered, to ram the Albemarie; but her commander by good manuscring was always ready, and presented his bow to the different vessels that

made attempts. Finally, the double-ender Sassacus crept up to her, and when within 300 yards her communder, John L. Davis, sow his opportunity, and with full steam made for the ram, striking her on the port quarter, causing her to heave over to starboard. The ram opened her porthole and fired a 100-pound solid shot into the Sassacus which penetrated her fore and aft, passing through one of her hollers. A numper of her men were scalded and the vessel filled with steam. Another solid shot from the steamed away from the ram, who now quietly turned around and steamed toward Roanoke River and entered the same.

The Albemarle having escaped, and it having been proved that she was a formidable craft, her commander during and brave, she became a serious object for the wooden vessels. The Tacony arriving a few hours too late to take any setive part, was ordered up to the ship; the fleet proceeding, with the exception of two of the smaller steamers, to Edenton, and there came to anchor.

Our commander, William T. Truxtun, felt his responsible position, and took not alone all whole fleet's safety

DEPENDED UPON HIS VIGILANCE, was constantly on the alert. At sundown he | the Middle River, shortly after sundown and placed his vessel close up to the mouth of the landed again on the island from the Middle river, and there kept her under steam with River. I concealed my boat, and, as a precauabout one mile to signal the approach of the

About May 8, at 2 a, m., signal was made from the cutter that the ram was coming down. The signal being repeated from the Tacony to the Rect, and all the vessels got under way from Edenton, when it was found that the

May II. Capt. Truxtun being desirous to obtain information in regard to the ram's condition, called for a volunteer crew to make a reconnoistance. I presented myself and was ordered to pick out my own men among a large with provision for two days, and left the ship at 7:50 p. m.

With muffled cars, and prepared for any was lying, coming events, we entered the Roznoke River, keeping well to the left bank. About three miles up the river we entered the Middle River through a small stream that connects these two rivers at that point. At the extreme end of the island on the left a rebel picketstation was discovered, the Johnnies plainly seen, but we glided by unperceived. About two miles from this place I landed. Houling my boat into the swamp, concealing her by covering her up with reeds and briers. I picked out one man, an ordinary seaman, William Green, and gave instructions to the remaining four to remain quietly at the boat, and left orders that if we did not return after 24 hours they could return during the night to the ship. At about 2 a. m. we began our trip. Our progress was slow through the reeds and briers. We meen found that we were not alone in the swamp. Shortly, several shots were fired, and by the cracking of the dry reeds and underbrush we knew that other parties were prowling about. We took the hint and

PROCEEDED MORE CAUTIOUSLY. The island opposite Plymouth, on which we had lauded, is about five miles long and two and a half miles wide at its broadest; but it was near neon before we found ourselves opposite the town in a safe place for observation, within 280 feet of the rum, without being

The Albemarle was lying between the wharf and her consort, the Cotton Plant, while half a mile below a smaller steamer by at anchor. A large gang of men were working abourd the ram, and her pumps were going all the time I lay by her. After five hours I returned, and about 8 p. m. arrived at the same spot where we had left our host concealed. But no boat could be found. So long as daylight lasted we searched for her, up and down the bank of the river, thinking that perhaps the erew, having heard the shots fired shortly after and we made ourselves ready to spend the night night returned, in the swamp. Gathering reeds and heaping them together we made ourselves as comfortable as we could, but we had no rest. The mosquitos and other vexations introders found their way through the brush we had covered We with, and they had the hest of the fight, which is ded until daylight appeared. Then, with swellen faces and limbs, we made our way | was not closed, to the bank of the river and had a refreshing

I wanted to construct a raft to make our escape, but it was impossible to obtain material island, where the two rivers flow together. At | moorings. this point the Confederates had a polisade of piles driven down and across the river to obstruct the river's channel, so that our vessels could not enter the Rosnoke from the Middle River, and a strong picket was stationed on the Truxtun, which were as follows: My request Chovan shore. I made a map of the locality and the obstruction, and especially noticed a gap about 23 feet wide in the palisade, which afterwards found was to allow the Cotton Pint to pass through,

Following the Roanoke River down we came in eight of Fort Cary. At noon we were again site the ram. The robels piped to dinner, but we had none.

TIMED, AND WITH OUR CLOTHER TORN by the briors through which we had made our way, and which inflicted painful scratches on our bodies, we lay down for a couple of bonrs' rest. I motion the ram had her pumps still going, and came to the conclusion that during her en agement with the wooden vessels she had received some injury that caused her to leak budly.

Again we proceeded, following the Roanolce coming several times close to parties hunting. their shots whisling by, not intended for us, but some other game they had flushed. About sundown we found a couple of logs. After hard work we got them affeat. A number of reeds were secured together by tearing up part of our parments in strips, and tied across the two logs, forming a pigtform. We took our departure about a mile below where the Southfield had will prove. sunk, and our raft floated with the current down the river, we using as paddles two bunches

of reeds tied strongly together. At 7 a. m. May 14 we were picked up by the

board our ship starving and with very little clothing, the same having been used to secure our frail craft, Ordinary Seaman Wm. Green behaved splendidly, and I recommended him to my Captain, who was pleased with my reconspecial interest in me.

On board we found the four men that had descried us with the boat, and who had reported that shortly after the party had landed they heard firing, after which all was quiet for awhile. A few more shots, and a cry of "I surrender." Shortly after the approach of men was heard. They then lauched the cutter and made their escape.

May 24 Commodore Melancthon Smith had during excitement in the night, given way. existed up the Meece Creek, and decided to break up the camp or station.

I WAS ORDERED TO DO IT, and proceeded with two boats and 20 men up

There we arrived an at open plain, and about a quarter of a mile distant discovered a large barn, from which a number of Johnnies were decamping, firing a few shots at us. A charge was made across the field, but the Johnnies escaped. In the barn that had been used and their utensils and haversacks strewn about, Not knowing but that the Confederates might May 2 Capt. Melanethou Smith, who was return in force, I marched my men back to our priored to take command of the fleet in the landing place, where we discovered our boatsounds of North Carolina, hoisted his flag on keepers had deserted us with the two boats, board the steamer Mattabassett. May 5, the | which we could see about five miles distant, pulling for the flect, some 12 miles off.

I felt that quick action was necessary, and believing that it was easier to bring planks and boards from the barn than bunting for logs to construct a raft, I ordered my men back, and we soon had the barn down, and after three trips had beams and boards enough for a reft. Each man gave a part of his clothing to secure the raft together. After five hours' hard work we embarked, and following the const about 1,000 yards, off we paddled toward the fleet.

At daybreak we were discovered by the vessels. I presume our craft's appearance was a little suspicious, for some of the vessels got and came very cautiously toward us; but as the sun rose higher our ramish appearance disappeared and soon a raft, with 20 men stripped o the skin, was towed toward the fleet. Upon reporting to the Commodore my failure

in capturing the pickets, be remarked, smilingly, "I see the last part of my orders obeyed, The picket-station not alone ram put her in a sinking condition, and she COMPLETELY BROKEN UP, BUT BROUGHT ALONGSIDE.

The following is an account of the affair by

Commodore Melancton Smith: Mr. Sommers served under my command it Albemarie Sound in 1864, and commanded an expedition up the Chovan, rendering important servtee in breaking up a troublesome picket-station and being left by his party made a raft and returned to the Mattabassett. Mr. Sommers had charge of several similar parties while with me, and always mouth of the Roanoke, there to act as guard- performed his duties with great zeal and to my

M. SMITH, Commodore U. S. Navy, May 30 I made a reconnoissance of Steward Hill and batteries in the rear of Plymouth, June 6 I again volunteered to make a re connoissance of the ram Albemarie, my commanding officer giving his permission. I proceeded up the Eastmost River, which flows into

crew at quarters. One of her boats in charge | tion against being deserted, took my boat's of an officer was also sent up inside the river | crew along. I gave them strict orders that in case of being fired upon in the swamp not to return it, as it not only would disclose our presence but would frustrate our plans as well, At 4 a. m. we left our boat and ufade our way into the swamp. We soon heard firing, and some of the shots came quite close. The boys grasped their revolvers, declaring that they Albemarie had returned without coming out of | would not stand it, to be fired upon without returning fire. I explained to them that their safety depended upon their silence and quietness, and as a precaution I took all their re-

volvers from them. At 1 p. m. we struck the Loanoke River a little below Fort Wilriams and followed the number that were eager to go. I picked out | bank up toward Plymouth, passing the South five of the boys and prepared the second cutter | field, whose deck was above water. I found the Confederates kept a picket of six men on board her. On the wharf, by which the ram

LARGE BODIES OF MEN WERE WORKING howing out heavy timbers, and rafts of logs lay around the ram. On board of her all was quiet. Her crew lived in barracks on shore close by the wharf, and each four hours a watch or eight men and one officer were seen to relieve a similar watch on board. Their pumps were still sttended to. She had no steam up. I stayed by her until about 9 p. m., then returned, lanched our boat, and went through the thoroughfare into the Roanoke, passing two Confederate pickets, and on June 7 at 5 a. m. returned and reported to my commanding oth-

June 11 I made a reconnoi-sauce of the fortifications about Plymouth. The Confederates had a heavy gun about one and a quarter miles above the city, commanding the point where the Middle and Rosnoke Rivers flowed together. The Cotton Plant came down, passing through the opening in the palisade into the Middle River.

Around Fort Gary only a few men were seen, and to me it seemed an easy task, with a lowpressure tog converted into a torpedo boat, to approach the ram from above Plymouth. Coming back to my ship, I stated the above to Capt. Truxtun, saying I would like to make the attempt. With a twinkle in his eye, he said: "I will consider it. You can make an application to me in writing, with your plans for

blowing her up." June 24 I visited the ram and made myself familiar with her position. The Confederates. had surrounded her with logs, chained together at a distance of 18 to 20 feet from her sides, how and stern. She was heading down stream, and on the wharf the Confederates had a couple of field-pieces commanding the approach from below. I noticed that at her upper end, under her stern, a boom was left open, through which

HER BOATS PASSED OUT AND IN. our deporture, might have changed for what | die River, I made an accurate plan and map of Proceeding over to the palisades across the Midthey considered a safer place; but night set in the position of the same, and on the following

June 29 Capt, Truxtun again sent me on special duty up to the ram. During the time I lay by her the Cotton Plant came down and went into the opening of the boom, and alongside the ram, discharging provisions and stores, and returned. During the two nights I remained opposite her that opening of the booms

The pumps of the ram were attended to night and day. I also noticed the bending of her iron plate on her port side, which I prewhere we were, so a search commenced up and by solid shots during the engagement with the five years have averaged \$110,000,000 annually. down the stream. Following the Middle River facet. I came to the conclusion that she was The principal reported causes of fire, and the haid up for good, and would not again leave her

who were always ready to go with me, and who behaved splendidly. July 6 I laid my plans before Capt. Wm. T.

was for a small low-pressure tug-boat, which I intended to turn into a torpedo-boat decorating her side (starboard) fore and aft with trees (after the plans of Admiral Porter while | fires classified as "not reported," and 2,672 as in the Mississippi River). I would during a dark night proceed through the Thoroughfare, opposite Plymouth in our trysting place oppo- Middle and Roanoke Rivers below Plymouth, proceed up the Middle River, and, going through the opening in the piles that formed the palisade across that river, enter the Roanoke, and then, larging the left-hand side of the bank going down, drift partly by the current, partly by steam, to a point from which I could make a straight line in the opening in the booms alluded to, and

PUT MY TORPEDO UNDER HER OVERHANG close to her stern or quarter. I felt confident that the ram would go up. But the tug might be lost, as it would be a difficult task to back down, keeping in the swamp and out of sight, her against the current and extricate her from the booms that surrounded the ram; but, being familiar with the awamp, I intended to leave a boat couccaled in which to make our

Capt. Truxtun listened attentively to my plans, but did not state that he would lay them before the Commodore of the fleet; but I have reason to believe he did, as subsequent events

July 9 I made a reconnelssance up the Castini River. July 17 I reconneitered through the East-

most River, up the Middle, passed through the

steamer Commodore Hull, and brought on palisades, landed on the Plymouth side, and Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A BOY HERO. An Incident at the Nebraska G.A.B. Encampment.

[Bxchange.]

the swamps and prison-pens of the South.

in a feeble voice, the lady said:

woods near the Soldiers' Home.

"Where is my son?"

soldier first addressed.

"Where is his father?"

can't leave me alone in the world,'

school."

him a drum."

thing was wrong.

See, rend this.'

write particulars."

heaven."

cally turned away.

in the negative.

veteran.

vanished from her eyes, and what seemed pre-

"Eddie who? What is his other name?"

" His father died many years ago, and Eddie

Corinth, Rebel powder did that." As he

spoke tears slowly trickled from his eyes and

woman, and one of the veterans said:

The woman received the letter from the

She continued to make inquries for the little

boy who was filling a hero's grave, only to find

everywhere sympathetic and sorrowful answers

Finally the attention of a couple of ladies

of the Woman's Relief Corps was directed to

Later it was ascertained that for years the

ady has been wandering in her mind, and

that no year passes that she does not visit

some soldiers' Rennjon in search of little Eddie.

One veteran said that he had seen her eight

years ago in Hastings, and another that he

had met her 12 years ago in Dayton. The poor

woman was finally escorted to the city, where

she was placed upon the train for Omaha,

having shown the address in that city of a

prominent family to which she desired to be

A Mine of Honey.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

near the famous San Jacinto tin mine, there is

a veritable mine of honey. There is a large

orce of men employed at the tin mine, and

they put in their idle time prospecting in the

hills in the vicinity. One Sunday half a dozen

of the miners applied to Col. Robinson, the Su-

what they wanted to do, and they replied that

they had found a honey mine, and proposed to

tap it. Laughing, he gave his consent and an

order on the storekeeper for the desired articles,

and, with a supply of pails and tubs, the men

They were gone all day, and along toward

sundown a sorry-looking procession came over

the hill and made its way to the employes'

headquarters. They had tapped the mine,

there could be no question about that. They

were sticky with honey from head to foot,

Hair and heard dripped with it, like unto the

appearance of Auron when he was anointed,

tered with a mixture of honey and mud; there

was honey everywhere. But the tubs and

buckets were full of honey as well, for a riche

The men, it appeared, had found a crevice in

the rocks whence issued a constant stream of

bees, and from this they judged that there must

be a large quantity of honey in the recesses of

the cliff. The opening used by the bees was too

small to admit of the passage of a human being,

and, after carefully examining the place, a

tunnel was commenced a little way from the

entrance, and after this had been run the right

distance an upraise was put in, which by good

luck struck the ledge of honey in its center.

After a hot contest with the bees several hun-

and the tunnel was then closed up. Several

Got It for His Frankness,

A man went into a Kansas drug store the

"Sick a good deal nowadays, aren't you?"

"Well, um-er-to-day, I'm sick o' tryin' to

Music and Nationalities.

[Rubenstein's Autobiography.]

Of the German people at least 50 per cent.

understand music; of the French, not more

than 16 per cent., while among the English-

the least musical of people-not more than two

per cent. can be found who have any knowledge

of music. Even the Americans have higher ap-

preciation of music than the English.

[Detroit Free Press.]

material have been taken from the cave.

"Gimme some whisky," said he.

"Sick?" asked the druggist.

"What's the matter to day?"

think up things to be sick of,"

"Had fever yesterday?"

"Chills day before?"

set out on their expedition.

lead had indeed been struck.

Down at Temescal, San Bernardino County,

the poor woman. They kindly took her in

trembling hands of the soldier, and mechani-

there made a count of the troops, estimating that there were not more than 800 men. July 20, reconnoissance up the Roanoke as far as the steamer Southfield. Below Plymouth about three-quarters of a mile, the Confedernoissance, and from that day seemed to take a ates had made a palisade or barricade of piles (similar to those above Plymouth) across the river, leaving an opening large enough for the Cottonplant to go through.

I landed a little below Steward Hill, and visited an old but containing a negro and his family, but took good care to make them think I was a Confederate officer, and from them I learned that a Yaukee boat had been seen by them going up a couple of hours previous, and the soldiers had gone up to give the alarm. received information that a troublesome picket | I made my visit short, and perhaps we got out of the river a little quicker than usual,

The Tacony received orders to proceed to Washington, D. C., and take on board II-inch guns in place of her 9 inch. While there I got leave of absence for 20 days. I joined my vessel again about Sept. 10, in Albemarle

On the 18th I was up with the ram, and took in the situation, that had not changed since my last visit, Johnson, Howard, Scott, Mc-Kenzie, and Parker were with me, and, it being Sunday, we stayed most of the day opposite the ram. At 2:30 p. m. the Cotton Plant came down with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board. | to him.

A LIVELY TIME TOOK PLACE. I believe a presentation of a new flag and pennant took place, for they were hoisted amid loud cheering on land and on board the ram. Later that penuant I presented to William B. Cushing, and presume it is a pleasing memento in his family to this day.

After she had gone alongside the ram

About sundown dress parade took place, and I do not think 1.000 men were in line. We returned to our ship at night. Sept. 26, while lying off the Roanoke a new

arrival in the shape of a tug made its appearance. Commodore Wm. Macomb sent for me. "Your Captain has informed me that you want a tug," he said. "There is the Martin; take charge of her, and do as you please with I thanked him, but respectfully declined to

do anything with her in regard to blowing up of the ram. Being a high-pressure boat, I did under way. Then about 15 hoats were lowered | not feel inclined to go up, notifying the ram within four or five miles that I was coming. Returning to my vessel, Capt. Truxtun gave me one look, and I knew that he felt nearly as had as I over someone's blunder in sending a high-pressure tug; but to receive orders was to obey, and I stowed myself away in the tug perfectly disgusted.

Sept. 29 I steamed, in company with the United States steamers Otsego and Vailey City, sympathetic tears started in those of the surup the Scuppernong River; the Otsego remained at the mouth, while the Valley City proceeded up some 10 miles, where she grounded on a bar. in the group. To lighten her forward, ALL HER GUNS WERE RUN AFT,

and her cable hauled up and coiled aft. The water blew out of her boilers, and my tug was lugging away to get her affoat, At this critical point the Confederates opened fire with a lattery of flying artillery and mus-

setry, and being within 400 yards things were rather lively for a while. The shots mostly passed over us, but the small balls, like mus- widow, was wandering in her mind. She did Master J. A. J. Brooks, commanding the Valley | that the Rennion was the mustering in of some City, did not let the rebs have their own way Letting part of his crew return the fire, an-

other part was clearing away the cable and bringing the guns in position, and soon opened with such hail of grape and canister that the and wept. enemy had to retire, During this time the tug was tugging away,

receiving her share of attention, but not having a musket on board with which to return fire, she only puffed louder and longer, until finally the Valley City was affoat. The following is the report of Acting Master

U. S. STEAMER VALLEY CITY, SIR: In obedience to orders of the 25th just I proceeded to the mouth of the Scoppernoug River with this vessel, the tug Martin, and a detachment men in charge of Acting Ensign Gallagher, of he Oisego. At 9 a. in. got aground on the bar. The enemy seen got information, and white endeavoring to heave off with anchor, haw-er, and the tog, the releis came down with a battery of field pieces, and, taking position in the woods, pened fire with artillery and musketry. Could not et a guu to bear for some time, and they improved. he apportunity by firing as rapidly as possible, chelis bursting all around, several pieces striking the vessel. One shot passed through the bulwarks, but most of them over us.

With the assistance of the tug I finally managed to bring the ship round into a position to bear, with the guns trained sharp aft, and gave them as and as they sent. They soon shifted their pred on, but by watering closely, could perceive their next, and soon scienced them, and they imbered

up and drove rest of sight The bulwarks being plated with fron, it stopped the musket-balls and caused some of the shells to lance. Several musket balls passed through the ight wood work of the wardroom and cabin, but in glad by state that no one was hurt, with the except can sel more or two singlet seruteber I fined 47 82 pounder 3-second shed; 22 Hotelsisk percussion shell from 12-pounder howitzer. I have to mention Acting Ecologe R. Sommers, minimanding the ing Martin, for his assistance

also, Mr. Gallagher, of the Otsego, and Mr. Web sor, my Executive Officer, and the officers and eres on board for their good behavior, etc. At 9 p. m. got affeat and anchored for the night. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jones A. J. Brooks, Acting Master, Commanding.

(To be continued.) Daniel Webster's Unlicked Hand,

[Hartford Times.] A story of Daniel Webster, told by himself, long years ago, comes to the Times at only

second hand from the lady who heard him tell Webster, as a boy in the rude village school at Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., where be lived in boy ood, was not free from the small pranks and mischiefs in which boys of a dozen years are (or used to be) apt to indulge even in chool hours. It was a whipping punishment then for almost everything, and the master, a even so that the oil ran all over him and down

hard disciplinarian, had called Daniel up to his | to his feet. Their clothes were liberally plas-"I used to have. I am sorry to say it," said the statesman, "as a school-boy, very dirty hands. On being called up to be 'feruled,' the customary form of punishment then, I covertly and hastily licked one hand, to make it more presentable, and hurriedly wiped it by rubbing t on my sleeve, after getting up from my seat,

" Hold out your band!' was the command, and out went the hand I had tried to lick. " Dan,' exclaimed the master, in a reproving tone, looking at the dirty little paw, 'if you can show me a dirtier hand than that in all

this school I'll jet you off." "Immediately," added Webster, "I thrust out the other hand! The schoolmaster was stumped. But he was as good as his word; he dred pounds of comb honey were taken out

Causes of Fires. Wint causes the fires? "Probably the work of an incendiary," say the reporters. But sume originated from her having been struck | statistics say the losses by fire during the past number of fires from each cause last year were as follows: Incendiarism, 1,928; defective fines, July 1 I returned with my five picked men | 1,300; sparks (not locomotive), 715; matches, 636; explosions from lamps and lanterns, 430; stoves, 429; lightning, 369; spontaneous combustion, 326; forest and prairie fires, 280; cigar and cigaret stumps, 203; lamp and lantern accidents, 238; locomotive sparks, 211; friction, 179; gas jets, 176; engines and boilers, 150; furnaces, 135; fire-cackers, 105. There were 4,356

Their Respective Values.

[Epoch.] Mrs. Meddergrass-Young Sassafras has run off with our daughter, Jerusha, Meddergrass-O, he can have her.

"And he took the sorrel mare," "What's that? Get my gun. I'll go after the scoundrel right away."

Winter Excursions. The Chicago Union Pacific & Northwestern line offers exceptional facilities to persons desirous of making a trip to the Resorts of Calitornia or to Portland, Ore., and Puget Sound points. Excursion tickets, good six months from time of purchase, are now on sale at | Check is no stronger in Wall street than the very low rates, and patrons of the line are given the very best facilities for a quick and comfortable journey. Solid vestibuled trains are run through from Chicago to Portland, Ore., without change, with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco | to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Whenever I see any one without change, Excellent meals are provided 'broken up' or 'run down,' I say 'You just take in Dining Cars. Tickets west of Chicago should a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will bring watch between them and either smoke a cigar read via the Chicago & Northwestern, Union you out all right. In heavy work I sometimes Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways, Full get tired out and stiffened, but a day or two of information and reservation of space in sleep- Hood's Sarsaparilla makes me feet well. I have film or mist on the glass don't go to bed, or if ing cars can be obtained upon application to been subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism you do sleep between the blankets, which are any Ticket Agent, or to H. A. Gross, 423 Broad- in my arms and chest. A very few doses of Broadway, New York City, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

IN MEXICO CITY. A Flourishing Post There, and Its Indorsement

by President Diaz. In the shade of the grand stand at the En-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It has been my incampment in Grand Island stood half a dozen ntion for some weeks to write you an article about our G.A.R. Post recently organized in this aged warriors. The sands of life of some had city. It may not seem strange to many of your nearly run, and others showed in ghastly faces numerous readers that such a fact has been accomthe effects of ineradicable disease contracted in plished, but to many who have visited this country, or are in anyway familiar with its customs, laws and history, it cannot help being a matter of Suddenly there stood in their midst an elderly lady, tall and stately, with a pale face wonder as to how any body of Americans could have carried it out. and a nervousness which was readily noticed

even by the veterans. The light had almost champion, and when once started at anything hels a member of Mission Ridge Post, Chattanooga. He applied to the Department of Tennessee for a maturely gray hair set off a set of features which, in other days, had unquestionably been tharter, which was duly forwarded, and on June 25, last, our Post, E. O. C. Ord, 100, Department of Addressing the eldest hero in the gathering, Tennessee, was duly mustered in by proper authority. The Post opened with 14 members, It now has 25, with five recruits to be sworn in. There are many yet to come, as the fact becomes more Thus accosted, the soldier looked at the generally known that there is a Post established in woman but did not speak. There was some-

thing in the latter's features which caused him to stare in astonishment at them. The eyes seemed to be looking at him, yet beyond him and away out toward the green fields and shady or his untiling efforts. "She is asking you where her son is," said

a comrade to the man addressed, supposing the latter had not heard what the woman had said What is your son's name?" inquired the "Eddie, little Eddie, I want him to go to and Loyalty, with our flag of the Union, the Stars and Stripes, placed upon the altar, surrounded by comrades, all good men and true. We meet twice "Eddie; that's all. Don't you know Eddie? He's a drummer. He says he will go to the war because his father was a soldler and gave

time since at the residence of Comrade Alexander, Genuine fires were made on the brick floors, poles hung on tripod, and the beans, rice, coffee and milk kept hot while we sang " Marching through Georgia," etc.

Those old men looked sharply at the woman and then at one another. These looks betrayed the fact that all of the veterans suspected some-" How old is Eddie?" inquired the eldest "He is 14, but he is tall and handsome like his father, and he is almost as big as a man Without looking at the instrument, or even at the soldier addressed, she extended her hand, in which was a letter and on which glistened a valuable diamond in a very old set-The old veteran shook his head, "I haven't The President received us with great kindness, and read a bit of writing since I left the hospital at

before taking our leave he remarked: experience there is no friendship equal to it." rounding comrades as the old man handed the

cracked and figured paper to the youngest man The writing has almost been effaced, and it was only by still younger eyes that its purport could be ascertained. It was dated "Cairo, Halling, 145th N. Y.; Clup., W. H. Alexander, Ill., August, 1862," and was addressed to "Henry Calkins, Lowell, Mass." The words were few and the meaning unmistakable. Tell Mrs. Harvey that Eddie died like a hero. yon, 9th N. J.; R. J. Rising, 6th Mo. Cav.; . We buried him with a soldier's honors. Will This letter told the story. The mother, ketos, were flying around the men. Acting not believe her son to in dead. She imagined Wis; Chris S. Martin, lst N. J. Cav. Here is the President's letter:

regiment, and that her Eddie was about to PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT, CITY OF MEXICO. dart for the war, and that she could dissuade To Messes, C. H. M. Y AGRAMONTE, J. W. DEGRESS, ann from his purpose by her entreaty and her HARRY W. BENTON, AND C. M. BUSH. My DEAR SIRS: I have examined the communitears. As this fact dawned upon the minds cation which you have sent me, making known of the veterans, several of them turned away your desire of establishing in Mexico a "Lodge" or branch of the association called in the United The tell-tale document was returned to the States "Grand Army of the Republic," composed wholly of those who, in your country, served their Government from 1861 to 1865, fighting against the "No, mam. We do not know where little rebellion of the Southern States.

The objects of the society, as you are pleased to expain it, consists in binding together in links of brotherhood the soldiers and saliors participating in that event, and whose record of services are without any stain and placing yourselves in position to lend each other mutual assistance. You also add that to fully realize your desire you promise that there is nothing in your collective organization that is not in harmony with my legimuste interest or that of this Republic. It is a pleasure for me to answer you that, being expressly guaranteed in the fundamental law of the nation, the right of foreigners to meet together and associate for every lawful object whatsoever, except taking part in the polical affairs of the country which right is reserved for Mexicans), you are in

YOU refer. You are also pleased to honor me with very flattering observations personally, which, coming from old soldiers of the great neighboring Republie, I give my most sincere thanks for their kindness, and heartily congratulate them for their idea of inaugurating the beneficent organization above mentioned, and give you my slacere wishes for its prosperity, and particularly for yourselves individually, and subscribe myself, your most obedient servant, (Signed) Prostino Diaz.
--H. W. B., City of Mexico, Mexico,

ORIGIN OF TEA.

An Old Japanese Legend, and an Old Story of a Misguided Old Lady, Detroit Free Press.

According to a Japanese legend, the origin of tea is thus traced: An Indian Prince named Darma, of a holy and religious character, visited China in the year 516 A. D. for the purpose of instructing the celestials in the duties of religion. He led a most abstemious life and denied himself all rest or relaxation of body and perintendent, for the privilege of using some giant powder and a few tools. He asked them mind.

treatment, and thoroughly exhausted the Prince fell asleep. When he awoke he was so mortified at his weakness that in order to Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist purge himself of what he considered an aimost unpardonable sin he cut off his eyebrows, cousidering them the instruments of his crime.

which eventually came to be known by the name of tea. Prior to that time it had been unknown, but Darma quickly discovered the agreeable property of its leaves, which endowed his mind with fresh powers to master abstruse religious principles and prevented sleep from closing his

He recommended its virtues to his disciples, who in turn sang its praises to all whom they met. In a very short time its use became geueral throughout the celestial kingdom, from which it gradually extended to all parts of the

and Japanese drawings by the representation of a rude figure of an old man standing in the water with a reed under his feet and one of his eyebrows sprouting out into a tea leaf. In connection with the introduction of teainto England a very amusing story is told of a certain titled women who had been presented with a pound of the finest green tea. She had no idea of its proper preparation, and consequently boiled the entire quantity and served times since additional supplies of the sweet it up with melted butter as an accompaniment to a roast of beef.

She was not pleased with its appearance, and gravely informed her guests that aithough it had been cooked for several hours it was simply impossible "to make those foreign

[Unique Guard.]

When our army was in the Cnickshominy swamp before Richmond, just at the breakfast hour, when the aroma of good coffee is doubly delicious, our pickets were accosted by a voice from the rebel side, a few rods only distant, with---

" Hallo, yourself!"

"Yes."

you live so?"

" Making some coffee. Have some? "Will you let me come over?" "Will you let me come back?"

smacked his, lips and said: of that over on our side." Then casting his eyes around, scrutinizing the neat appearance of our men, he continued :

"Yes." A few moments more of silence, and he broke "Well, I like the looks of things here. I believe I won't go back."

A New Use for a Watch.

If you are to sleep in a strange bed and there is a suspicion of damp about the sheets lay your or read awhile. Then take out the watch, and if there is any

past youth or middle age, take this precaution Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago, Ill. | eured me of the last one, when suffering intensely. | and profit considerably thereby.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY. (Continued from First page.)

mond, there to take part in the subsequent battles near Petersburg.

Our forces encamped in their old position, and the next day engaged in burying the dead, the ground being covered with both Union and rebelsoldiers. The field was hotly contested by our men, and although surprised they were not whipped. Gen. Sheridan rode along the lines and was cheered by the men. Gen. Ricketts was temporarily placed in command of the Sixth Corps, and was severely wounded early in the day. He was the best division commander in the service, and when the men saw him wounded all were axious about him. The papers spoke of him in the highest praise as an excellent and able General, saying, "If his wound should indeed prove a mortal one, the country will have lost a very able officer." Gen. Sheridan had again immortalized his name. As he came down the pike he exclaimed to the men: "Join your commander, boys; I'll wax --- out of them before night!" At the sight of him our men pressed forward with their usual im-

petuosity, and soon the JOHNNIES WERE IN FULL RETREAT. Gen. Custer succeeded in recapturing the colors lost by the 15th N. J.; their colorbearer being killed, they fell into the hands of the enemy. He complimented the men for their bravery, telling them not from cowardice, but through accident, they were lost, and that he was very much gratified to return them.

The weather was now very cold and the troops talked of Winter quarters. Nearly six months had passed since the army crossed the Rapidan, and what had been accomplished? Lee was driven step by step from his stronghold in the Wilderness, flanked several times by Grant until he was within the fortifications of Richmond, his supplies cut off, and closely besieged by Grant. Sherman had driven Johnston and his successor, Hood, whipping them in every battle, and finally capturing Atlanta, their stronghold, in the very heart of the Confederacy. Early had been whipped in four pitched battles by Sheridan, and driven far up the Valley to Staunton, his artillery nearly all captured and his army completely routed, and everything that an army could subsist on in the Valley destroyed. Price, in Missouri, had been driven in confusion and was in full retreat, followed by Rosecrans. The Copperheads North defeated in their every scheme, the soldiers now looked for the re-election of Lincoln and for a speedy termination of the war.

It was now currently reported that Longstreet had succeeded Early, and with 35,000 men was again advancing up the Valley. The troops lay in camp at Middletown 19 days, when it was discovered the enemy had left the Valley.

The Sixth Corps was reviewed by Gen. Sheridan, and preparations were again made to leave, as orders from Grant were to send the Sixth Corps to Petersburg. The day was rainy and disagreeable. Gen. Sheridan took a farewell leave of the men, thanking them for their bravery, saying he was sorry to see them leave. To the Sixth Corps the praise of saving Washington was given. The men gave three rousing cheers for Sheridan and the Shenandoah Valley. He then rode to his headquarters and the troops dispersed to their various camps. Their work in the Valley was over, and they were again to join the Potomac Army to take part in the final drama-the capture of Richmond.

Since leaving Petersburg the troops had in five months fought five pitched battles, being each time victorious, and had marched nearly 1,000 miles, a record that no other corps in the army could boast of.

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Vanderbilt's

other day.

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

word of Mr. H. G. Saunders, a prominent carpenter and builder of Auburn, N. Y., is among his fellow citizens. He says under date of Aug. 4, 1891 . "I Pin My Faith

Hood's Sarsaparilla

full team." The comrade to whom I refer was a

The old soldiers in this country, however, have a

Our Commander, C. M. Bush, who is well known broughout Mexico as a merchant of undoubted integrity, is the gentleman to whom all credit is due for the idea and carrying out of this noble

work, and the comrades feel grateful toward him While it is true that Mexico is to-day but five days ride from New York, yet it is a foreign country, and retains many customs which can be traced mck for centuries. None of us who have lived ere any length of time fail to realize that we are ndeed away from home, and in a strange land, Consequently you can appreciate our pleasure when we meet in our half in Fraternity, Charity

every month. Our attendance averages 16 menibers. We do not use any books, the officers having Committed the Risual to memory.

We had a good old-fashioned Campfire a short

It is proposed to organize a G.A.R. excursion States to Mexico during the coming Winter. Low rates will be given, and many comrades who wish will have an opportunity to visit this wonderful country. Those who come will re-ceive a soldier's welcome by the members of Ord Post, and I am sure with never regret the trip. Mexico has a delightful climate at all times of the year, and there is perfect protection to life and property. I append a copy of a letter from Presient Diaz in reply to a communication sent him asking for authority to establish a G.A.R. Post in this city. The 15th ult, was his birthday anaiversary, and we called on him in a body at his private palace, presenting him with our photo-graphs taken in group. We were presented by Secretary of State and Col. Green, Aid-de-Camp.

"All old soldiers are friends, and I know from As many of your readers may feel interested in knowing who the old soldiers are composing our Post, I give a list of their names and former regi-Officers-Com., C. M. Bush, 19th Wis.; S. V. C.,

W. J. DeGress, 10th Mo. Cav.; J. V. C., J. C. Mor-dough, 14th Me.; Adj't, Ed. M. Pearce, 76th Ill.; Q. M., Henry P. Webb, 4th Mian.; Surg., O. P. H. Ohio; O. D., Harry W. Benton, 1st Ky.; O. G., H. W. Howe, U. S. Navy ; Comrades Herman Sturm, 54th Ind.; C. H. M. y Agramonte, Gen. Hooker's staff; J. Parker Read, 2d N. H.; W. T. Ross; F. A. Ken-Townsend, 1st Cal. Cav.; Daniel W. Lyon, 2d Kan. Cav.; Charles F. Driesman, 4th Mich. Cav.; T. M. Campbell, 9th Mo.; M. S. Grover, 8th Cal.; E. S. Lawton, 2d Mich. Cav.; Albert Schuler, 9th N. J.;

Eddie is, but he is not here. If that letter speaks just true, I expect we'll all find him in

absolute liberty to organize the society to which

They fell upon the ground and each individual hair became transformed into a shrub,

eyes at inopportune moments.

Darma's memory is perpetuated in Chinese

A Picket Story.

"Hallo, there!" "What are you doing over there?"

And over he came. His coffee drunk, he "Well, that's very nice. We don't get any "Well, you look very comfortable. All of

And he didn't.

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